



Universiteit
Leiden
The Netherlands

Summaries in English

N.A.

Citation

Summaries in English. (1970). Summaries in English. *Acta Politica*, 5: 1969/1970(1), 101-103.
Retrieved from <https://hdl.handle.net/1887/3451203>

Version: Publisher's Version
License: [Leiden University Non-exclusive license](#)
Downloaded from: <https://hdl.handle.net/1887/3451203>

Note: To cite this publication please use the final published version (if applicable).

- 9 De vergelijkende studie van politieke recrutering
Organisatie: Prof. Austin Ranney, University of Wisconsin;
- 10 Geschiedenis der politieke denkbeelden, van Hegel tot Lenin
Organisatie: Prof. Teodor Syllaba, Karel-Universiteit, Praag;
- 11 Nieuwe benaderingswijzen in de studie van kiesgedrag in verband met sociaal structurele factoren
Organisatie: Prof. Richard Rose, Universiteit van Strathclyde;
- 12 Politieke attitudes en meningen van jonge mensen
Organisatie: Prof. Walter Jaide, Forschungsstelle für Jugendfragen, Hannover;
- 13 Politieke oppositie
Organisatie: Prof. George Lavau, Universiteit van Parijs;
- 14 Politieke besluitvorming
Organisatie: Prof. Dusan Sidjanski, Universiteit van Genève.

Wie een paper voor een der bijeenkomsten wil indienen, moet zich zo spoedig mogelijk in verbinding stellen met de rapporteur of de organisatie van de betreffende groep.

Verdere inlichtingen omtrent het congres kan men aanvragen bij de Secretaris-Generaal van IPSA, André Philippart, 43, Rue des Champs-Élysées, Brussel. 5, België, of bij de Deutsche Vereinigung für Politische Wissenschaft, Paulinenstrasse 22, 1000. Berlin. 45.

SUMMARIES

MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT IN DELEGATIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS: RECONSIDERATION OF AN OLD PROBLEM

by P. R. Baehr

An analysis is presented of the practice of some countries, such as the Netherlands, the United States, and Sweden, to include members of parliament in official national delegations to international organizations and international conferences. Most of the material is based on the author's experiences with the 23rd General Assembly of the United Nations in 1968, which he attended as an observer at the Netherlands delegation.

Advantages and disadvantages of this custom are discussed. While the parliamentarian may acquire knowledge of and experience with international diplomacy, he may also become subject to role-conflicts, if after serving the executive for three months at the U.N. he is afterwards compelled to criticize some of the decisions in which he has taken part. The latter applies especially, if (as in the case of the Netherlands and the United States) members of the opposition are included in the delegation.

It is argued that in addition to the well-known parliamentarian roles of law-making, checking the executive and representing the voters, the role of helping to execute governmental policies should be distinguished. This role may hinder a proper representation of the voters. If people are willing to accept this new role, there should be no objection to the inclusion of members of parliament in such delegations. The members of parliament should themselves decide which roles they consider most important. If they are not willing to contribute to the execution of governmental policies, they should opt for an observer status at international of conferences and international organizations.

An argument is made in favour of annual reports by the members of parliament who have served in governmental delegations, to the full parliament. Moreover, all political parties should take part in the selection of these members of parliament.

THE POLITICAL DIMENSION OF AMERICAN POLITICAL SCIENCE

by Marvin Surkin and Alan Wolfe

The Caucus for a New Political Science (CNPS), emerged from a meeting of graduate students at the 1967 convention of the American Political Science Association. It is based on a demand for a new relevance in political science. Political science is considered irrelevant if it is uncritical of society and assumes the values and social priorities of corrupt bureaucracies, powerful elites or unjust social practices. The 'established' political science profession is accused of justifying everything in the American political system as unique and workable and of condemning attempts to change it. Stability, rather than change, is the highest value, and conflict may be resolved peacefully and fairly within the existing system. The new conservatives desire to avoid major issues in favor of trivialities is mentioned. Behavioralism, emphasizing the fact/value dichotomy and preoccupied with questions of method and model-building, supports these conservative tendencies. Political scientists have become ideologues of the government. Professionalism and its rewards are determined less by the values and ethics of the discipline than by the values and ethics of the social and political *status quo*. A radical political science is needed to give more relevance

to the political science profession. A radical political science can be defined as an attempt to use the tools which the discipline has created in order to solve the problems which society has created. There are three prospective lines of development for a radical political science: (1) a primarily theoretical one — the development of new paradigms for research and political analysis or new modes of inquiry; (2) the politization and democratization of the APSA and the reform of the discipline, teaching, curricula — with the CNPS as the pinwheel for reform; (3) the creation of a research-action political science focusing on criticism of American institutions and analyses of alternative social priorities.

SOME POLITICAL AND SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE FOUNDERS OF THE POLITICAL PARTY 'DEMOCRATS' '66'

by J. J. Godschalk

The results are presented of interviews held with 47 persons, who in the fall of 1966 founded 'Democrats '66', a new political party in the Netherlands, which said to aim for a 'radical democratization' of political life. Oral interviews were held with the 13 persons in Amsterdam who had established the first contacts. Thirty-four other persons were mailed questionnaires; thirty-two of the latter were received back.

The respondents listed the following objections to the existing political system: paralysis of party-politics, dissatisfaction with the workings of the political system, lack of alternatives for the voters.

Twenty respondents had in the past always voted for the same party, twenty-four persons had changed their party-choice. The Liberal party (VVD), the Labour party (PvdA) and the Pacifist-Socialist party (PSP) were most often mentioned as former party-choice. Most of the respondents came from the western part of the country; among those there were 19 from Amsterdam. Of the 2500 signs of support that had been received by October 1966 24.5% came from Amsterdam, 11% from The Hague and 5% from Rotterdam. The average age of the respondents was 38; the average age of their earliest supporters was lower than 30. Seventy-four % of the respondents professed no religion.

Sixty-six % had attended a university; most of these had studied law, economic or social sciences. The average income was f 32.000,—. Their occupations were mainly of the white collar type; journalists predominated (more than 20%).

Finally, the educational background, occupation, income and party-membership of the founders is compared with those of their fathers.

STRUCTURE OF VIOLENCE IN 40 DEVELOPING COUNTRIES, 1950-1967

by F. van den Burg

In this article an attempt is made to give a classification of internal violence, occurring in 40 developing countries, in order to provide a 'structure of violence' for each country in the period 1950-1967, and to correlate this structure to the changes in the real per capita income of these countries. For the collection of the various items of internal violence, Keesings Historical Archives (Dutch version) was used. They were classified as follows:

- I Diffuse socio-political unrest (strikes, demonstrations, riots etc., in which people were wounded, killed and/or property was destroyed).
- II Coup d'état-like activities.

III Small guerrilla's in the countryside and clusters of (anticolonial) violent actions in the towns.

IV Limited civil or anticolonial war.

V 'Endemic' guerrillas.

VI Situation of serious anarchy.

VII 'Political' pogroms and total civil or anticolonial war.

Thus a 'profile of violence' for each country was constructed. It appeared that in the Latin American countries coup d'état activities prevailed; that in several African countries these activities became numerous some years after independence was obtained; that in the Middle East countries all types of violence occurred and that in the ethnically complicated Asian countries, small and endemic guerrillas frequently arose.

A relation between types and extent of internal violence, and level of national income and its yearly per capita growth (obtained from the O.E.C.D. publication: National Accounts of Less Developed Countries, 1967) could not be proved. The material suggests that national income and changes therein as such, may not be very interesting variables. Distribution of income and changes therein might be more relevant. The difficulty, however, is to obtain hard and fast data on these variables.

The following suggestions are made:

1. To collect more detailed information from different sources on the various violent conflicts occurring within a number of selected countries, in order to obtain complete data on internal violence.
2. Redefinition or refining of the typology of violence, in order to make it less ambiguous.
3. The selection of the countries could be determined by:
 - a. the possibility of obtaining data on distribution of income and changes therein;
 - b. the possibility of differentiating between ethnic homogeneous and non-homogenous countries;
 - c. the possibility of differentiating between countries receives relatively much or little foreign aid.

MEDEWERKERS AAN DIT NUMMER

Dr. P. R. Baehr studeerde politieke en sociale wetenschappen aan de Universiteit van Amsterdam en Georgetown University in Washington D.C., waar hij in 1964 promoveerde. Van 1961 tot 1966 was hij medewerker aan het Instituut voor Wetenschap der Politiek van de Universiteit van Amsterdam en sindsdien lector in de leer der internationale betrekkingen aan die universiteit. Publicaties o.a.: *Onderwijs en Onderzoek in de Internationale Betrekkingen* (openbare les), Meppel 1966. Hij is redactie-secretaris van ACTA POLITICA.

Drs. L. P. J. de Bruyn studeerde sociologie aan de Katholieke Universiteit in Nijmegen. Sinds 1964 is hij verbonden aan deze universiteit als wetenschappelijk medewerker; eerst aan het Sociologisch Instituut voor het onderwijs in de politieke sociologie, thans aan het Instituut voor Politicologie, Publicaties o.a. *Verkiezingsonderzoek in de Mijnstreek* (1966), *Bliksemonderzoek in Nijmegen* (1967) en onderdelen van de cursus *Burgerschapskunde*. Hij bereidt een dissertatie voor over de verzuiling en ontzuiling in de politiek.

Mej. drs. F. van den Burg studeerde politieke en sociale wetenschappen aan de Universiteit van Amsterdam. Zij is thans als wetenschappelijk medewerkster